CITY LAW:

SHEWING

The Customes, Franchises, Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities of the famous

CITY of

LONDON.

Together with the Names, Natures, Kinds, Jurisdictions, Powers, and Proceedings of the severall Courts within the same:

AS ALSO

The Titles, Qualities, Advantages, and Profits of the severall Officers, and Offices in *London*: And whose dispose those Offices are.

Necessary to be known to all Merchants, Citizens, Tradesmen, and others.

LONDON,

Printed by *T. R.* for *Timothy Twyford*, and are to be sold at his Shop within the *Inner Temple* Gate, 1658.

WAITY

TO THE READER

ALthough the Antiquity, Honour, and Dignity, of the Famous City of London *is knowne to all Nations; Yet the Courts, Customes, Usages, Franchises, Liberties, & Immunities thereof have beene only within the cognizance of the learned Counsellors, & some particular Officers of the same City. And the books & Records wherein the same do lye dispersedly, being many and very ancient, and privately kept in the City Libraries & Recordhouses & all men can not have accesse thereunto, but some of the City Counsellors having carefully and judiciously perused those books and collected the same Customes, Priviledges, and Immunities, with the manner of the pleadings in the City Courts and*

digested and disposed the same into a good order and method; and it being conceived that the same are of generall use and concernment, and fit to be knowne by all Merchants, Tradesmen, and others; trading in and about London, and to all Counsellors, Attornies, and Solicitors, that practice there: The same are hereby made publique for their Information, direction, and satisfaction.

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THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND *Approved Usages of the Honourable* CITY OF LONDON.

THE Mayors Court is held by custome of the City before the Mayor and Aldermen that are for the time, in the Chamber of Guild Hall, or in the Hastings, from day to day at their will. There are treated, determined, and discussed, the pleas and matters

touching Orphans, Apprentices, and other businesse of the same City; And there also are redressed and corrected the defaults and misprisions of such things which are against the Customes and Ordinances of the City, as well at the suite of the party, as by enquest of office and in other manner by suggestion, according as the cases demand And there they use to order the Bakers, Brewers, Victuallers, and Tradesmen, and to treat and ordaine for the Government of the City, and for maintenance of the peace of our Soveraign Lord the King, and other points necessary concerning the said City, by their discretion, and according to that the time requires.

Of the Ministers of the City.

Item, the Officers and Ministers of the said City, being found in default, are justifiable before the Mayor and Aldermen, as well at the suite of the parties, by processe made, as in other manner, according to the said Mayor and Aldermens discretion.

Item,

Item, the said Mayor and Aldermen have used there also to hold and determine pleas of Debt and actions personall whatsoever by bill: aswell between Merchants and Merchants, for merchandize, as between others that will take them by proces made against the parties. *Of Actions of Debt.*

Item, the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Mayor and Chamberlain of the City, may take before them in the said chamber a Recognizance of Debt of all such as will make any, and of what sums soever; And if the day of payment be incurred, then he to whom the Recognizance is made, out of this Record, shall have execution of all the goods of the Debtor, and the moity of all the Tenements within the said city by extent: and at a certain rate according to the course of the common Law, *Of recognisances and executions thereupon.*

Item pleas of Debt, according to the Ordinance, called *The Statute of Smithfield*, are determinable onely before the Mayor and Aldermen, according to that which is more fully *Of pleas of Debt. Stat. of Smithfield.*

contained in the Ordinance thereof made.

Of Assizes of Nusances. *Item*, the Assizes of Nusance are determinable by bill before the *Mayor* and Aldermen, which bill shall be served by the Sheriffes, And the parties shall be summoned on the Wednesday against the Fryday, and then the *Mayor* and Aldermen ought to proceed in plea, according as is contained in the Ordinance of assize, of Nusance in the said City.

Of making of Ordinances. *Item*, the *Mayor* and Aldermen have alwayes used to make penall Ordinances upon victuals, and for other the government of the said City and of the peace, according to their discretion and advice, and to proclaime the same Ordinance within the said City openly for to be held & kept in the name of our Soveraign Lord the King, and of the City, upon pain thereof ordained, and the same paines to levy of all such as do against the Ordinances aforesaid, &c.

Item,

Item, the *Mayor* and Aldermen have alwayes uſed to cauſe to come before them the *Malefactors* which have been taken and arreſted within the ſaid City, for carrying of tales, and ſpreading abroad of newes imagined in diſturbance of the peace, makers and counterfeiters of falſe Seales, falſe Charters, and for other notorious defects, and thoſe which they have found culpable of ſuch miſdeeds by confeſſion of the parties, or by enqueſt thereof made, ſhall be puniſhed by ſetting in the pillory, or further chaſtiſed by impriſonment, according to their merit, and according to the reaſonable diſcretion of the ſaid *Mayor* and Aldermen. *Of Malefactors.*

Item, the *Mayor* and Aldermen may by uſage of the ſaid City change proces, and abridge delayes in actions perſonal, as well before themſelves, and in the *Sheriffes Court*: and make new Ordinances ſuch perſonal pleas, the which Ordinances they conceive to be reaſonable & profitable to the people. *Of change proces, and abreviating delayes.*

What the City of London is held of our Soveraign Lord the King in free burgage.

Item, it is to be understood that all the city of *London* is held of our Lord the King in free burgage, and without meine: And all the Lands and Tenements, Rents and services within the said city and the Suburbs thereof, as well in rendition, as in demeasne, are devisable by usage of the said city: So that men and women by usage of the said city, may devise their tenements, rents, and reversions within the said City, and Suburbs thereof, to whom they will, and of what estate they will, And may also devise a new rent to rise from their tenements, in manner as they like best, And those which are free-men of the same City, may devise their tenements in mortmain, as appeareth by the Charter of the king thereof made.

That infants within age, nor woman covert, nor baron, may not devise.

Item, He that holdeth tenements with others, may devise that which to him belongeth without more adoe. But Infants within age may not make a devise, nor women covert may not devise their tenements by license of

their

their husbands, nor in other manner during the coverture.

That a man cannot devise his tenements to his wife, but for terme of life.

Item, the husband may not devise his tenements to his wife for a higher estate then for terme of life, and the wife cannot claime other estate, upon pain to lose the whole. Neither may the husband devise the tenements descended to his wife, nor the tenements which the husband and the wife have joyntly purchased. But if the husband and the wife have tenements joyntly to them and to the heirs of the husband, the husband may devise the reversion. All testaments by which any tenements be devised, may be inrolled in the Hastings of Record, at the suite of any which may take advantage by the same testaments. And the testaments which ought so to be enrolled shall be brought before the *Mayor* and Aldermen in full Hasting, and there shall the said testaments be proclaimed by the *Serjeant*, and the same also to be proved by two discreet men well known, the which

shall be sworn and, examined of all the circumstances of the said Testaments and of the estate of the Testator, and of his seale, and if the proofe be found good and loyall and agreeable, then shall the said Taestament be inrolled in the same haftings of record, and the Fee shall be payed for the enrolment, and no Testament *nuncupative* nor other Testaments may be inrolled of record except that the seale of the Testator be put to the same Taestament. But the Testaments that may be found good and loyall are effectuall, although they be not enrolled, nor of record.

Testaments Nuncupative

Item, The testament within the said City ought by custome of the same City, to be adjudged effectuall, and executory, having regard to the Testators wills, although that the words of such testaments be defective, and not according to the common Law.

of testaments defective, yet effectuall.

Item, where a reversion or rent be devised by testaments enrolled of record in the Haftings, the same reversions

of Rent devised by testament.

verſions and rents Paſſe preſently after the death of the Teſtator; ſo as thoſe to whome ſuch rents be deviſed, may diſtreine for their rents and make avoury, and thoſe in reverſion may ſue a Writ of waſte at their will without other attournment of the Tenants. And they may plead for the ſame enrolments if need be, although they have not the ſaidteſtaments in hand. and the ſame Cuſtome holdeth place of Charters, Indentures, and other writings inroled in Haſtings of Record, and ſuch inrolements have alwaies beene uſed; ſo that the teſtaments be proclaimed and proved in full Haſtings as aforeſaid. And the Charters, Indentures, and other writings enſealed may be accepted. And the conuſances and confeſſions of women, have beene received before the Mayor and one Alderman, or before the Recorder and one Alderman, or before two Aldermen for neceſſity, as well out of the Court, as in. So that the ſame Charters, Indentures & other Writings

tings so acknowledged, be after entred and enrolled in some of the Hasting sand the Fees thereof paid, as the manner is.

Rent devised without clause of distress.

Item, where a man hath devised by his Testament, enrolled, a certaine Rent to arise out of his Tenements within the said City, without clause of distresse: yet by usage of the City he to whome the devise is made may distraine, and avow the taking if the rent be behind. And in the same manner shall be done, of all ancient rents, called Quit rents, within the same City.

Of Orphans.

Item, The Mayor and Aldermen that are for the time, by custome of the City, shall have the Wardship and Marriages of all the Orphans of the said City, after the death of their Ancestours, although the same Ancestors do hold to them, and the City, of any other Lord, by what service soever.

And the same Mayor and Alder- ought to enquire of all the Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattles, within

within the said City, appertaining to such Orphans, and safely keep them to the use and profit of such Orphans, or otherwise commit the same Orphans, together with their Lands and Tenements Goods and Chattles to other their friends by sufficient Surety found of record in the Chamber of Guild Hall, to maintaine conveniently the said Orphans during their nonage, & their Lands and Tenements to repayre, & the said Goods and Chattles safely to keep: and thereof to render a good and loyall accompt before the said Mayor & Aldermen, to the profit of the same Infants when they shall come to their age, or when they shall be put to a mystery, or shall marry by the advice of the said Major and Aldermen.

And that in all cases, except that it be otherwise ordaind and disposed for the same Orphans, or for their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattles, by expresse words, contained in the Testaments of their Ancestors. And

To marry by the assent of the Mayor.

And no such Orphans ought to be married without the assent of the said Mayor and Aldermen. And also where Lands or Tenements, Goods and Chattles within the said City, are divised to an Infant within age, of one City, or of the same City, living his Father, that such an Infant, is no Orphan: yet by usage of the said City, the said Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattles, shall be in the custody of the Mayor and Aldermen, aswell as of the Orphans to maintaine and keep them to the use and profit of the same Infant: except that the Father of the infant or some other of his friends, will find sufficient surety of record to maintaine and keep the said Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattles, to the use and profit of the said Infant: and thereof to render a good and loyall accompt, as is aforesaid.

That the goods of the testator shall be parted into three parts

And it is to be understood, that where a Cityzen of the same City hath a wife and children, and dyes: all the goods and chattles of the said party

party deceased, after his debts be paid, shall be divided into three parts: whereof one shall remaine to the dead, and shall be destributed for his Souls benefit: and the other part, shall be to his wife: and the third part to his children, to be equally shared betweene them: notwithstanding any Will made to the contrary.

And therefore as well the wife, as the children, may have their recovery and suit to demand such goods and chattles against the Executors or other Possessors of the said goods and chattles, before the said Mayor and Aldermen by Bill.

That No Forreigner shall sel Victual, or other Marchandize, to any other forreigner by retayle.

Item, By ancient custome of the said City, it was not lawfull for any Stranger or Forreigner, to sell victuall, nor other Marchandize, to any other Stranger or Forreigner within the same City, to sell again: nor for any such Stranger or Forreigner to sell victuall, or other Merchandize within the City by retayle.

Item, By ancient custome of the said

said City of *London*, the Citizens, Ministers of the same City, ought to obey no Commandement, nor no Seale, but only the commands, and immediate Seale of our Lord the King: Nor ought any Officer of our Lord the King to make seisure, or any execution within the said City, nor within the Franchize thereof by Land, or by Water, but onely the officers of the said City.

Of a writ of Errour.

Item, Of Judgements given in the Sheriffs Court in actions personall, or in *Assizes* taken before the Sheriffs, and Coroner by custome of the said City; the parties against whom such Judgments are given, may sue a writ of Errour, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes, to reverse the said Judgment in the Hasting, if the Judgment be reversible.

And although such judgments be affirmed in the Hasting, yet the same party may sue another Writ of Errour directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes, to cause to bring the Record and Proces before the Justices assigned,

ed, at St. *Martins* the Great, as it hath been done heretofore.

But if any party, by such judgment given before the said Sheriffs, be convict in debt or in dammage: and for that cause be committed to prison, untill he hath made agreement, and after pursue a Writ of Errour to reverse the judgment in the Hasting: or, although the Judgment be affirmed at the Hasting, & the said parties will sue another Writ of Errour to reverse the same Judgment before the Justices assigned at St. *Martins* the great, as afore is said: Yet notwithstanding the same party which is so imprisoned, ought not to be delivered out of prison by ancient custome of the City, by reason of such a Writ of Errour, before that he hath found sufficient surety within the said City, or put the money in the hands of the Court, to pay him that shall recover, or in case that the said Judgment be afterward affirmed.

And in case that such a Writ of Errour

Errour be ſued to reverſe any Judgment given in Hafting before the Juſtices aſſigned at *St. Martins* the Great, and it be commanded by Writ to warn the parties, and to cauſe them to bring the Record and Proces before the ſame Juſtices, then ſhall the parties be warned as the Law requires.

But no Record ſhall be brought before the ſaid Juſtices in writing by cuſtome of the City: but the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* ſhall have forty dayes reſpit aſſigned by the ſame Juſtices after their firſt Seſſion, there to be adviſed of the ſaid Record, & of the Proces thereof: and *at firſt Seſſion of the* Juſtices, after the forty *dayes* the ſaid record and proceſſe ſhall be recorded before the ſame Juſtices, by the mouth of the *Recorder* of the ſaid City *or tenus*.

And of Judgments given before the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* in the Chamber of Guild-Hall; according to the Law of *Merchants*, no Errour was ever writ to be ſued.

Item,

Item, By ancient cuſtome of the City, all the Liberties, Priviledges, and other Cuſtomes pertaining to the ſame City, ought to be recorded by mouth, without being put in any other manner in writing.

Item, The Citizens of *London* by cuſtome of the City, ought not to go out of the City, by writ, or other manner, to paſſe in any Enqueſt.

Of not puting Citizens in Enqueſt out of the city.

Item, Wives after the death of their husbands, by cuſtome of the City, ſhall have their free bankes: that is to ſay, the wife after the death of her husband, ſhall have of the tenement within the City, whereof her husband dyed ſeiſed in fee, and in which tenement the ſaid husband and ſhe were remaining together at the time of the death of her husband, the Hall, the principall chamber, and the celler, wholly: and her eaſement in the Kitchin, the chiefe table and curtilage in common, or other neceſſaries to her appertaining for terme of her life.

And at what houre that ſhe ſhall

marry, ſhe ſhall loſe the free bank, and her dower thereof, ſaving to her the dower of her other tenements, as the Law requires.

Item, Every Free-man uſing a Myſtery may by uſage of the ſame City, take an Apprentice to ſerve him, and to learne his Art and Myſtery: and that by Indentures that ſhall be made between him and his ſaid Apprentice.

The which Indentures ſhall be examined and enrolled of record before the Chamberlaine of Guild-Hall. And ſuch Apprentice may bind himſelfe, or his friends may put him to his Maſter by their Indentures, if he be of convenient age, according to the diſcretion of the Chamberlain, or of the *Mayor* and Aldermen, if need be.

And no Apprentice by cuſtome of the City may be put for leſſe terme then 7. yeares: and the Indentures ought to be enrolled within one year after the making thereof under a certain pain therefore limited: and after ſuch

such Apprentice hath well and loyally served his terme, he shall be a Free-man of the City without other redemption, where no other may come to the freedome without redemption, save such that are born within the said City, of what Countrey soever they be, of the allegiances of our Lord the King, by usage of the said City, are also Free-men by their *Mystery* having regard to the priviledges of the Franchise, as such as have been Apprentice, or otherwise have come to the Freedome by redemption.

And women covert that use certain crafts within the City by themselves without their husbands, may take women to their Apprentices, for to serve them, & learne their Crafts.

And the which Apprentices shall be bound by their Indentures Apprentices to the husband and his wife, to learn the *Mystery* of the wife, as is aforesaid. And such Indentures shall be enrolled, as well of women, as of men.

And it is to be understood, that every one having such apprentice, may sell and devise his said apprentice unto whom he will of the same Art, as is chattell.

To arrest on the River of Thames.

Item, The River of the Thames doth serve as the bounds of the Franchise of the City, for part and parcell of the City: and the same River, and all appertaining to the said River, being within the said Franchise, hath been alwayes in the government of the same City, as parcell of the City aforesaid: aswell the one part of the River, as the other.

And the Sheriffes of *London* that are for the time being, have alwayes used to make arrests, and serve executions at the suit of the parties, in the said River of Thames, *viz.* from the East part of *London* Bridge, untill the return: and from the West part of the said *London* Bridge unto *Staines* Bridge.

Item, The said Sheriffes of *London* ought

ought by uſage of the *City* co have forfeitures of the chattels of all kind of Fugitives and Fellons and of Derdans within the ſaid *City*, and the ſaid River of Thames, in ayde of their Farme which they pay yearly to our Soveraigne Lord the King.

Item, By cuſtome of the City, no attaint is maintainable, nor lyeth within the ſame City.

Item, By ancient cuſtome of the City no man remaining within the ſame City, was wont to be taken or carryed out of the ſaid City, by colour or claime of villenage, before that the matter was diſcuſſed by courſe of Law.

Item, if a Free-man of the ſaid City, comming or paſſing with his merchandize elſe-where out of the ſame city, be conſtrained to pay Toll, or other cuſtome, or that his Wares be arreſted, or ſtayed wrongfully and without reaſonable cauſe, and that it be ſufficiently witneſſed by men of credit: then, if afterward, the goods or Marchandizes, of him

that did the wrong, or the Goods or Merchandizes of others of the same Village where the wrong was done, be found within the City of *London*, the use is at the suggestion of the party to arrest such goods and merchandizes by the Ministers of the City and to detaine them in the name of *Withernam*, untill agreement be made with the said Free-man for the dammages which he hath sustained by the cause, saving always reasonable to answer that party, as well to the one party, as to the other.

Withernam.

Item, The Citizens of *London* of ancient time, ordained a house, called the Tonne in *Cornhill*, To which house the Constables, Bedels, and other Officers and people of the City into the same, have used to bring and there for the time, to imprison the trespassers going in the night against the peace, married men and women found in adultery, and Chaplains and others religious, found openly with common women, or with other mens wives in the night, in suspitious places, and

Of the Tonne in Cornhill.

and after, to lead them before their Ordinaries.

Item, The City of *London* hath conusance of Plea by the Kings charter.

And there is a use, that no Freeman of the same city shall implead another Free-man of the same city, otherwhere then in the same city, where he might have recovered within the said city, upon pain of losing their Freedome.

Item, He that is Mayor of *London* for the time, shall have a Golden Cup at the Coronation of every King. And also there are other priviledges pertaining to the said Mayor and City, at such coronation of the King, according to the ancient custome of the city. *Of the Mayors fee at the Kings coronation.*

Item. The use is, that the chiefe Butler of our Soveraigne Lord the King shall be the chiefe Coroner of the city of *London*: and the which Coroner hath used to make by Writ, a Substitute in his place, which Substitute is called Coroner: and before whom the Indictment and Appeales

are taken within the ſaid city, before the two Sheriffes, and the Coroner joyntly.

Enqueſt taken upon the death of a man, upon the firſt ſight of the body are choſen out of the four Wards next adjoyning, and ſummoned by the Bedels of the ſame Wards.

And all other enqueſts taken before the Sheriffes Coroner joyntly, ought to be arrayed and ſummoned by the Sheriffes and their Officers.

Item, Heretofore where any Theife being in the Goal of Newgate, hath appealed another Theife, being in ſome other Goal, that Theife remaining in the other Goal was wont to be ſent for by Writ to the ſaid Goale of Newgate, to anſwere to the ſaid appeale, and to have his deliverance there.

And in the ſame manner, if a Theife being in another Gaole, hath appealed another man abiding in the ſaid Goale of Newgate, or any other of the ſaid city, the ſame appealor being in another Goale, ſhall be brought by Writ to the ſaid Goale of Newgat

gate, to maintaine his ſaid appeale there: and no Theife being in the Goale of Newgate taken with the manner ſhall be carryed out of the ſaid city to be at his deliverance, before the Mayor of *London*, and other Juſtices aſſigned for the ſaid Goale of Newgate.

Southwarke.

Item, Becauſe that the Village of *Southwarke*, and the *Common Stewes*, over the River of *Thames*, are ſo neere to the ſaid City of *London*, and that Thieves and other miſdoers are often-times from thence comming and repairing, and often-times after their Theeveries and Fellonies committed within the ſaid City, flye and withdraw themſelves out of the ſame City, unto the ſaid Stewes, and to the ſaid Village of *Southwarke*, within the Franchize there, being out of the power of the ſaid City, where they abide and watch their times, to return to do miſcheif: Wheras the miniſters of the ſame city have uſed at all times to purſue and ſearch for ſuch Thieves and Evill-doers at the ſaid

Common-pleas.

said Seawer, and in the said Village of *Southwarke*, as well within the Franchise, as without, and to bring them to the said Goale of Newgate to attend their deliverance there before the Justices, as wel upon suspitions as at the suit of the party.

Of Prisoners condemned.

Item, Where prisoners are condemned or arrested and committed within the said City, and be committed to prison at the parties suit, and after be sent for by a Writ to the Exchequer, or in other places of the King with their causes, the same prisoners after that they be delivered in the Kings Court ought to be sent back againe to the said City to answer the parties, and attend their deliverance.

Of houses decayed within the City.

Item, Those which have tenements within the said City, shall not be suffered to despoile or waste their own tenements, nor them to take down in disorderly sort, *nor* to the disgracing of the said city, except it be to amend or re-edifie the same.

And if any man shall do or begin to do it, he shall be restrained by the

Mayor

for the treſpaſſe, according to the cuſtome of the City.

Of Penthouſes. Defects in tenements.

Item, if Walls, Penthouſes, or other tenements whatſoever within the ſaid City, extending towards the high-wayes, be ſo rotten and feeble, that people dare not paſſe that way for the danger of their ſudden fall: then after that teſtimony be given to the Mayor and Aldermen, by the Maſons and Carpenters that are ſworne to the ſaid City, or it be found in the Wardmote that the peril is ſuch: then the ſame Mayor and Aldermen ſhall warne the party to whom the tenements belong to amend and redreſſe them as ſoon as he may well do the ſame. And if after ſuch warning, the ſaid tenements be not amended, nor begun to be amended within 40 dayes after: then ſhall the ſaid tenements be amended and redreſſed at the coſts of the ſame party.

And the ſaid tenements ſhall remaine in the hand of the ſaid City, untill the coſts, thereupon beſtowed, be fully levyed, if the poſſeſſors of the

Mayor and Aldermen, and punished
said tenements, have no other tene-
ments, nor goods, nor chattels within
the City.

And if he hath other tenements,
or goods, or chattels, within the
City, the costs shall be levyed of his
goods and chattels, or of his other
tenements, if need be.

Item, What house soever that is
found within the said City, or the
Suburbs, to be covered with Reed, or
with Shingle: he to whom the house
belongs, shall pay to the Sheriffes
that are for the time 40 s. and shall be
made pull down the said covering.

Item, if any house within the said
City be on fire so that the flame of
the fire be seen out of the house, the
dweller in the house shall pay unto the
said Sheriffs 40. s. at the first demand.

Of the election of the Mayor.

Item, The Mayor and Aldermen,
and Sheriffes, and all other Officers
and Ministers of the said City, are e-
lected by the same City, *viz.* At the
time when the Mayor shall be chosen
the Commons of the said City shall

by

by vſage, be aſſembled at Guild-haue and the ſame Commons ſhall make election of two wiſe men of the ſaid City: of the which, one ſhall be Mayor: and the names of the ſaid two prudent men, ſhall be reported before the Mayor and aldermen, that are then for the time, in the chamber of Guild-hall: and then one of the two ſhall be choſen Mayor, by the Mayor and Aldermen there, by way of lot. And the ſaid Mayor ſo newly choſen, the morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude* ſhall be preſented to the Barons of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, or in abſence of the ſaid Barons, to the Conſtable of the Tower: and afterward ſhall be preſented to the Lord our Kings owne perſon, according as it is contained in the Charter of the ſaid City. And the ſaid Mayor ſhall have the government of the ſame City, under our Lord the King, for the yeare following.

And the ſaid Mayor ſhall have 50 Markes a Yeare, for the weighing of corn, and 50 markes in the time of peace

peace, of the Merch. of *Amiens*, *Co-by* and *Neele*, according to the ancient custom therof made. And every Mayor shall hold his generall Court at Guil-hall the Monday next after the Feast of Epiphany: And there shal be assembled all the Aldermen of the said City and all Constables, Scavangers, and Bedles, of the Wardmotes, held by the Aldermen: and the defaults found in the Wards, shall be enquired of and examined: And the Constables, Scavangers, & Bedlles, shall be sworn anew, to execute well and loyally their Office, for the time that they shall be Officers.

And the Mayor that is for the time, by custome of the said City, for maintenance of the peace and tranquility within the same City, hath power to arrest and imprison the disturbers of the peace, and other evill doers for resistances, ill speeches, and other defaults, according to his discretion, without being for the same empeached, or sued afterward,

Item

Item, No Mayor shall be chosen within the said City, before he hath beene Sheriffe of the said City, by the space of a yeare before. *Of the same.*

Item the Mayors of *London* which have bene for the time, have used to have their swords carried upright, before them, within the said City, and without: without holding downe their swords in any mans presence except in the presence of our Lord the King: and that sword is called the Kings sword. *Of the sword.*

Item, the Sheriffes of *London* are chosen by usage of the said City on St. *Matthewes* day in Guild hall, *viz.* One shall be chosen by the Mayor or Guardian, that shall be for the time: and the other by the Commons: And the Sheriffes shall be afterwards sworn within the said Guild-hall: and afterwards on the morrow of St. *Michaels*, shall be presented in the Exchequer, or to the Constable of the Charter of the said City. *Of the election. Of the Sheriffs.*

And the said Sheriffes shall have free

free election of all their Officers and of their Farmers and Bayliffes as well within the ſaid City, as in the county of *Middleſex*, and of the Goalers of the Goales, within the ſaid City, at their will, and at their perill.

And the ſame Sheriffes pay and are accomptable yearly to the Exchequer of our Lord the King, for the Farm of the ſaid City, and of the county of *middleſex*, according to the forme of the ſaid charter of the City And by reaſon of which Farme, the ſaid Sheriffes ought to have the ancient prizes and cuſtomes of the Merchandizes coming within the City and going out: and forfeitures, fines and amerciaments, and all other commodities of ancient time belonging to their ſaid Offices.

And no Merchant ſhall paſſe not of the ſaid City, by Land, or water, by wagon, or cart, horſe, or bridg, without a Bill given enſealed by the ſaid Sheriffes. And thoſe which are Forreigners ought to pay for their

paſſage,

passage, according to the ancient custome.

Item The said Aldermen be chosen by the people of the same Wards; and the which Aldermen ought to hold their Wardmotes, as the custome is, and survey and redresse the nusances and defaults in the same Wards: and shall take order concerning victuals, as else-where is declared more fully in the Articles of Wardmoats. And the Aldermen have power by usage of the said city, to arrest mis-doers, and commit them to the custody of the Sheriffes, untill they be examined, and delivered by the same Mayor, and the same Aldermen

Of the electi of Aldermen, and of their Offices.

Item, An Alderman after that he hath been once made Alderman, or a Sheriffe after that he hath beene a Sheriffe shall not afterwards be empannelled, nor put in any Enquest within the same City, by usage of the said City. And of every Feoffment and Seisin delivered within the ward the Alderman of the Ward where

That Alderme shall not be e pannelled.

the tenements are ſhall have his Fee for Seiſin *viz.* 3. s. and his Bedell 6. d.

The Aldermen 3. s. the Bedle 6. d. Of the election of common Officers.

Item, All other common Officers of the aforeſaid city as Recorder, Chamberlain, Wardens of the Bridg common Sergeants at Law, common Sergeants at Mace, common Clerke and Sergeant of the chamber, are choſen by the Mayor and *Aldermen*, and by the commons. *And* the Bedels are choſen by the *Aldermen*, and by thoſe of the Ward, *And* all the gates of the city ought to be in the hands and government of the ſaid city, except Biſhops gate which gate belongs to the merchants of the Hans, according to the forme of the compoſition. *And* the Porters of the ſaid city are choſen by the ſame city.

Bedels elected by the Aldermen, and by the men of the ward.

Porters of the Gates choſen by men of the City

Item, The Wardens, of *London* Bridge are choſen by the Mayor and *Aldermen*, and by the commons of the ſaid City: The which Wardens have the charge of the ſaid Bridge, and the governance of the Tenements

Touching the Keepers of London bridg.

ments within the said City, pertayning to the same Bridge. And every Cart or Wagon, going or coming upon the same Bridge with Merchandizes, shall pay to the use of the said Bridg, 2. d.

Cart or Wagon to pay 2. d.

And every Ship or other Vessell with Merchandizes passing by water to the said Bridg, towards the West, with the Mast standing: so that the Bridge must be drawne up, shall pay for the passage to the use of the said Bridge two pence, and that Vessell passing there also toward the East shall pay six pence: and the same Wardens are every yeare acountable before two Aldermen, and foure Commons thereto assigned.

Asssles Westminster 2. d. Vessels Eastward 6. d.

Item The Chamberlaind of Guild hall chosen by the Mayor and Aldermen, and by the Commons: and it pertaineth to the Office of the said Chamberlaine to oversee and keep all the Books, Rolles Records, and other Monuments, & Remembrances, that there ought to remaine

Of the election of the Chamberlain and his Office.

of Record, and the treasure, if there be any; and also to keep and maintayne all the Rents and Tenements pertaining to the said chamber.

Of the Rents belonging to the chamber.

Of the tenements & goods of Orphans.

And he shall also keep the Tenements and the mony and the goods and chattles, which are devised or descended to Orphans: untill they be committed to other persons, nor otherwise disposed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

And he shall cause the Indentures of Apprentices to be enrolled, and he shall make those Apprentices to serve.

And for such as are made free by redemption, he shall set the Fines of such redemptions, and he shall take fines of such as are rebellious to their Masters or Guardians, and for certaine other defaults committed against the Ordinances of the City.

And the money therof coming, he shall receive and keep, & out thereof shall pay to divers Officers their wages as to the Recorder, common Sergeant

Sergeant at Mace, and ſhall make other diſburſments pertaining to his office, and ſhall render an accoumpt once in the yeare, how much he hath received, payd and ſpent: and that before two Aldermen and foure Commoners, aſſigned by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Of priviledges in the citie of the Juſtice at the Tower of London.

And alſo the Cityzens of *London* heretofore have claimed and ought to have many liberties and priviledges in the Eyre at the Tower of *London*, *viz.* They ought to have their porter ſtand within the gates of the Tower and the porter of our Lord the King ſhall be within.

And their Uſher at the Hall doore, without where the Pleas ſhall be held within the Tower, during all the Eyre, for the bringing in of the people of the City, which have to do in the ſame Eyre.

And the Uſher of our Lord the King ſhall no otherwiſe meddle there, during all the Eyre of that thing which appertaines to the Office of the Ser-

geant. And that the Citizens shall make no other oath, but by the Faith they owe to our Lord the King.

And that the Sheriffes of *London* shall have the custody of all the prisoners in all the Eyre. And that none of the said City of *London*, or in the Suburbs thereof except that the Plea be fore begun, in the Husting of *London*, and after be removed before the said Justice in Eyre, because that he which is impleaded doth vouch a Foreigner to warranty, who hath nothing within the franchise of the said City, but by disseisons made in the said City, after the *Summons* of the Eyre.

And that the Pleas begun in the Court of *London*, and there depending, ought there to be ended, and ought not to be sent or removed before the Justices of our Lord the King: except some matter be alleged by one of the parties, of which the court cannot hold conusance, nor hath power to determine thereof.

And their are many other points and priviledges, which will more fully appear in sundry Eyres, holden at the said Tower of *London*.

And also, many other liberties, priviledges, and customes, are pertaining to the city of *London*: where of no man can remember them all to set them down in writing, being only recorded by mouth, when they came in truth by custome of the same city, *viz.* at the last Eyre held at the Tower of *London*, they ought to be bound by the customes: where upon, the same Citizens did sue their Petition to the King, in these words:

The Citizens Petition to the King.

HIGH and Mighty Lord: whereas your said City is founded upon the Franchises, and free ancient Customes, and not upon the common Law, as other Cities of your Realme. More it is enacted by the Great Charter, That the city of *London* should enjoy all its Franchises and free customes unblemished and the same Franchises and customes, be to

The city is found upon franchises and free ancient customes.

them by your Progenitors granted, and by your self confirmed: and they ever from time to time used in Eyres and else-where before the Justices, at what houre they doe come, in deed, or in demanding their Franchises and customes: and that by a Statute made after the last Eyre, and to put their franchises and customes in certain: which things, no man can remember.

May it please your Majesty, to command all the said Justices, that they be ordered, in point of challenge of their said franchises and customes, as they were wont, anciently to be ordred in other Eyres before the Statute, and that by no Statute repugnant to their said franchises and customes, they be bound or deprived of their Franchises, and ancient customes: and thereupon a Writ was sent to the Justices to surcease.

A writ to surcease.

Whereas in time past, there arose by some a matter of doubt, of, and upon the most ancient custome had and

and used in the city of *London*, of those things which by tenants for terme of life, or for yeares, were fixed to the houses, without speciall licence of the Lord of the Soyl, whether they should remaine to the Lords of the Soyle, as parcell of the same: or whether it should be lawful for such Tenants, at the end of their tearme, all such things that be fixed, to remove.

An ancient custome in the city of London for tenants for fixing goods.

Whereupon, ancient Books being viewed, and many Records searched, and ancient proceedings, and Judgments of the said city: It was declared by the Mayor and Aldermen, That by the old prescript custome of the aforesaid city, That every of the said kinds of easments fixed to houses, or to the ground, by such kind of Tenants, without speciall and expresse licence of the Lord of the Soyle, if they be fixed with nailes of Iron, or of wood, as Pantises, Glasse, Locks, Benches, or such like: or if they be affixed with Lime or clay, commonly called Morter, as Fornace, Lead, Candirons, Chimneyes, Corbels

bels, Pavements, and such other: o
else, if Plants they be rooted in th
ground, as Vines, Trees, Orchard
&c. it shall not be lawfull for suc
Tenants, at the end of there Term
or at any time, to pluck down, re
move, or root out them, or any pa
of the premises by any meanes, bo
they alwayes remain to the Lord o
the Soyle, as parcell of the same Soyl
or Tenements, &c.

Hustings.

It is to be understood, that all th
Lands and Tenements, Rents and Ser
vices within the city of *London*, an
in the Suburbs thereof, are pleadabl
at Guild-Hall within the same city
in two Hustings: whereof th
one Husting is called, *Husting of Ple
of Land*; and the other Hasting is ca
led, *Husting of Common Pleas*: An
the which Hustings, are held in th
said Guild-hall before the Mayor
Sheriffes, and Aldermen of the sai
city every weeke, the dayes *Munda*
and *Tuesday*, *viz.* On the *Munda*
to demand the demandants, and to
award nonsuites, to allow essoynes,

and

nd the *Tuesday* to award the de- *Writs of right Pattents.*
ault, and to plead.

But for certaine times, no Haſtings may be held by the cuſtome of the city afore ſaid, *viz. Haſting of plea of Land*, ought to be held a week by it ſelfe at the aforeſaid dayes. But, the enrolments and titles of the ſaid Huſtings, make mention of Munday only.

Writs of Right Pattents.

In Huſting of Plea of Land are pleaded Writs of Right, Pattents directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes of *London*, which Writs have this proceſſe by cuſtome of the city, *viz.* The Tenant or Tenants ſhall firſt have three ſummons at the tenements demanded at three *Huſtings of Plea of Land* next enſuing after the livery of the Writ, and of the Huſtings without demanding the tenements at any aforeſaid.

And after the three ſummons ended, three eſſoynes at three other Huſtings of Plea of Land then next enſuing; and at the next enſuing after the third eſſoyne, and the Tenants making default, proceſſe ſhall be made

made a gainſt them by a grand *cape*, *petit cape*, after the appearance, a other proceſſe at the common la

And if the Tenants ſhall appear the demandants ſhall count gainſt the Tenants, in the nature what Writ they will, except certain Writs which are pleadable in Huſtin of common-Pleas, as ſhall be decla ed afterward, without making pr teſtation to ſee in the nature of a writ.

And the Tenants ſhall have t view, and ſhall be eſſoyned after th view, as at the common-law. An the Tenant ſhall have an eſſoyne a ter every appearance by cuſtome o the City.

And although that ſuch a writ b abated after the view by exception o joint-tenancie, or other exceptio dilatory, and other ſuch Writ be re vived, the tenants by the cuſtome o the City, ſhall have the view in th ſecond Writ, notwithſtanding th view before had. And if the partie plead to judgment, the judgment

ſhal

hall be pronounced by their Recorders mouth, and six Aldermen were wont to be present, at the least, at the giving of every such judgment.

And every Bedell of the City, by the advice of his Aldermen, against every Hustings of Plea of Land, shall summon 12. men Free-holders, being the best and most sufficient of his Ward, to come to Guild hall, for to passe in an Enquest, if there be need, for the rest of the free-holders in the said Ward. And if the parties plead and discend to an Enquest, then shall the Enquest be taken of the people inheritors, haveing at the least frankstenement of the same Ward where the Tenements are, and other three wards next to the place where the Tenements are: so that foure sufficient men of the same Ward, where the Tenements are, shall be sworne in the same Enquest, if there be so many. *The Jurors summoned.*

And no dammages by custome of the City are recoverable in any such Writ of Right Patent. And the Enquest

Enquest may passe the same day by such common summons of the Beedell, if the parties be at issue, and the Jurors come.

And otherwise, processe shall be made to cause the Enquest to come at another Hasting of Plea of Land ensuing, by precept of the Mayor, directed to the Sheriffes.

And the Sheriffes shall be ministers by the commandement of the Mayor to serve the writs, and to make execution thereof: Notwithstanding that the originall writ be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes joyntly. And it is to be understood, that as well the Tenants as the Demandants may make their Attornies in such Pleas.

And if the Demandants count against those Tenants in the nature of a Writ of right, and the parties discend to an enquest upon the meere right, then shall the enquest be taken of 24. in the nature of a grand assize, according as the custome requires: so that alwayes six be of the Ward,

where

where the Tenements be, if there be ſo many of the ſame ward empannelled in the Enqueſt of 24.

Vouching to warranty.

And the Tenants in all ſuch writs may vouch to warranty within the ſaid City; and alſo in a forreign county, if the Vouches haue no tenements within the City. And if the Tenants in ſuch writs do vouch to warranty in a forreign County, in which caſe proceſſe may not be made againſt the vouches by law of the ſaid City, then the Record ſhall be made come before the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, at the ſuit of the Demandant, and there proceſſe ſhall be made againſt the vouchee: and when the voucher ſhall be ended in the ſaid Bench, then ſhall all the plea be ſent back again to the Haſting, there to proceed, in the plea, according to the cuſtome of the City, and according to that which is fully contained in certain Statutes.

And alſo if the Tenants in ſuch writs plead in barre by a releaſe, bearing

bearing date in a forraign County, or plead other forraign matter, which may not be tryed within the said City: then the Demandant shall bring the proceſſe into the King's Bench for to try the ſaid matter, as it is alledged, and according as it is found, the plea ſhall be ſent backe againe into the Huſting, there further to proceed according as the caſe requires, and all the ſame time, the plea ſhall ceaſe in the Huſting in manner as it is done at this day.

And alſo, it hath been uſed heretofore, that a man might ſue in the Huſting of plea of Lands, for to have Execution out of certain Judgments given in the Huſting and that by Bill in the nature of a *ſcire face*, without Writ.

And it is to be underſtood, that the ſummons which are made to the tenants, in ſuch writs of Right, may be made two or three dayes, before the ſaid Huſting, or the morrow next before the ſaid Huſting.

In

In the Hustings of Common-pleas are pleadable Writs, called *Ex gravi querela*, for to have execution of the tenements out of the Testaments, which are inrolled in the Hustings. Writs of Dower, *unde nihil habet*. Writs of Gravelkind of custome, and of service, instead of a *Cessavit*. Writs of Error of Judgments given before the Sheriffes. Writs of waste Writ, *de partitione facienda* betweene *Coparteners*, Writs of *quid juris clamat* and *per quæ servitia*, and others: The which Writs are close, and directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes; And also Replegiaries of things taken, & of distresses wrongfully taken, are pleadable before the Mayor and Sheriffes, in the same Husting of Common-pleas, by plaint without writ.

A writ of ex-gravi querela

And it is to be understood, that the same Sheriffes are ministers to execute the office, and serve all the Writs and Replegiaries, by a precept of the Mayor directed to the said

Sheriffes; and the proceſſe is after this manner.

Firſt in a Writ of *ex gravi querela* warning ſhall be given to the tenants *viz.* two or three dayes before the Huſting, or in the morning before, as in a Plea of Land, and ſo ſhall be done of all other ſummons touching the ſame Huſting.

And if the warning be given and teſtified by the Sheriff or his Miniſters, the tenants may be eſſoyned once; and if the tenants make default at the ſaid warning teſtified, then ſhall the grand *Cape* be awarded: if they appeare, they may be eſſoyned after the view: and thereupon all other proceſſe ſhall be made fully, as is ſaid in a Writ of Right Patent in the Huſtings of the Pleas of Land.

Item, In a Writ of Dower, *unde nihil habet*, the Tenants ſhall have at the beginning three Summons, and one eſſoyne after the three Summons, and afterwards ſhall have the view: and after the view one eſſoyne: and the tenants in ſuch a

Writ

Writ of Dower ſhall have the view, although they enter by the ſame husband of the Demandant: and alſo notwithſtanding the husband died ſeized.

And alſo the Tenants may vouch to warranty, and be eſſoyned after every appearance: and alſo other proceſſe ſhall be made as in a writ of right, in the Huſting of Plea of Land.

And if the Demandant recover Dower againſt the Tenants by default, or by Judgment in Law, in ſuch a Writ of Dower: and the ſame woman demandant ſhall alleadge in Court of Record, that her husband died ſeized; then the Mayor ſhall give commandement to the Sheriffes by precept, that they ſummon an Enqueſt of Neighbors, where the Tenements are, againſt the next Huſting of Common-pleas, to enquire if the husband died ſeized, and of the value of the tenements, and the dammages ſhall be enquired of by the ſame Enqueſt.

Item, In a Writ of Gravillete the tenants ſhall have three ſummons and three eſſoines, they ſhall alſo have the view, they may vouch to warranty, Denizen, and Forreigner, and they ſhall be eſſoyned, and they muſt enter their exceptions, and all other proceſſe ſhall be made, as before is declared in a writ of Right, in the Hufting of Plea of Land, ſaving, if the tenant make default, then the demandant ſhall have Judgment to recover and hold for a yeare and a day upon this condition, that the tenant may come within the ſame year and day next enſuing, and agree for the arrearages, and finde Surety, as the Court ſhall award to pay the Rent within the ſervices loyally after ward & to have againe his tenements.

And within which yeare and day, the tenant may come and cauſe the demandant come in Court by a *Scire fac.* and have again his tenements, doing as is aforeſaid.

A ſcire facc brought by the tenants with in the yeare and day

Then after the yeare and day, the demandant ſhall have a *Scire fac* againſt

againſt the tenant to come and anſwer if he can any thing ſay, wherefore the ſaid demandant ought not to held the tenements quietly to him and his heires for ever.

A ſcire fac brought by the demandant after the yeare & day

And if the tenant come not, or if he come and can ſay nothing; then the Judgment ſhall be, that the Demandant ſhall recover the tenements quietly for ever, according to the Judgments, called *Shartford*, by cuſtome of the foreſaid City.

In a writ of waſt proceſſe ſhall be made againſt the tenants by ſummons attachments, and diſtreſſes, according to the ſtatutes thereof made: and if the tenants come and plead, then he ſhall have noe eſſoyne and ſo after every appearance; and if he make default at the grand diſtreſſe then there ſhall be a commandement to the Sheriffe by precept from the Mayor that the Sheriffe ſhould ſee the place waſted, and enquire of the waſte and damages according to the ſtatute, and that the enqueſt ſhould returne at the next

Of a writ of waſte.

That the Enqueſt ſhall not tax, but ſimple damages and the court ſhall treble it. This is enacted by th' Statute of Gloc. capias.

Hufting of Common-Pleas, and the Plaintiffe ſhall recover the place wafted, and treble damages by the Statute.

Item, In a Writ of Error of Judgment, given in Court before the Sheriffe, in actions perſonall, and in aſſize of novel diſſeiſin or mort-dancestor, taken before the Sheriff, and Record; the Writ of Errour ſhal be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffes, and the Mayor ſhal make his precept to the Sheriffes, to cauſe them to bring the Record and proceſſe at the next Hufting of Common Pleas, and that they warne the parties to heare the Record.

And after that the Record and Proceſſe be in the *Hufting*, although the Defendant come by the warning, or make default, the errours ſhal be aſſigned, and there the Judgment ſhal be affirmed, or reverſed, as the Law requires.

And it is to be underſtood, that by the uſage of the ſaid City, when a man is condemned in debt, or attaint

attaint of dammages in any action perſonally before the Sheriffs, and bringeth ſuch a Writ of Errour, he himſelfe which bringeth the writ ought, and was wont, before that he be delivered out of priſon, to find ſufficient ſurety of men abiding in the ſame City, before the Mayor and Sheriffes, to pay the mony, or to have the body forthwith comming, in caſe that the Judgment be affirmed.

And ſo it ſhal be done where dammages ſhal be recovered in Aſſizes, before the Sheriffs and Coroner, &c.

Item, In a *Replegiarie*, the proceſſe is ſuch: If any man take a diſtreſſe in an other mans ground within the ſaid City, he to whom the goods belong, may come to one of the Sheriffs, and have a miniſter by commandement of the Court, to goe to the party that tooke the goods: and if he may have the ſight, to take the ſame goods by two wiſe men; and *Replegiarie*

then there ſhal be a plaint made in the Sheriffes paper in this manner: Such a one maketh his complaint againſt ſuch a one, of his goods unjuſtly taken in his houſe or in his freehold, in ſuch a Parriſh.

And the ſame party ſhal there find two ſufficient pledges to purſue his plaint, and to make returne of the goods, or the price thereof, in caſe that the returne be awarded and ſo he ſhal have the deliverance And the parties ſhal have a day prefixed at the next Huſting of Common-Pleas: the Sheriffe ſhal make a Bil contayning all the matter and the plaint, and ſhal bring the ſame Bill to the ſame Huſting and there it ſhal be put on the File, and the parties ſhal be called for. At which day the one and the other may be eſſoyned of common eſſoyne.

And at what time ſoever the Plaintiffe makes default, returne ſhal be awarded to him that hath them, and the returne in ſuch caſe

is

is awardable three times, by the cuſtome and at the third time not repleviſable: And at what time ſoever he that hath them, maketh default, then it ſhal be awarded that the ſame goods ſhal remaine to the Plaintiffe. *viz.* they ſhal remaine without recovering of any dammages.

And if ſo be, that the Sheriffe may not have a ſight of the diſtreſs taken, then he ſhal ſo certifie in the ſaid Huſting, and there ſhal be awarded a Writ of *Withernam*, and thereupon proceſſe ſhal be made. And if the parties come, & avoury be made, they may plead to a Judgment, or to an iſſue of enqueſt, according as the caſe requires.

And the parties may be eſſoyned after every appearance. And if the party claime property in the diſtreſſe, then that certified in the Huſting, proceſſe ſhall be made by precept, directed to the Sheriffe, to try the property.

And

And though the party be essoyned to serve the King in a Replegiary, and at the day that he hath by essoyne maketh default, or brings not in his warranty, he shal be amerced.

In a writ *de partitione fac.* to make partition between partners of tenements in *London*, a writ close shal be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, containing the matter according to the forme of such a Writ. And the parties shall be warned by precept of the Mayor, directed to the said Sheriffs: and the tenants may be essoyned, and if they come, they may plead their matter: and if they make default, the Partition shall be awarded by default.

Of the Bedle

Item, every Bedle by the advice of his Alderman, against every Hustings of Common-Pleas, shall summon 6 Free-holders, the better and sufficienter of his Ward, to come to the aforesaid Guild-hall, to passe in Enquest, if there be need, if there be so many Free-holders in the said

said Ward. And the Enquest shall be presented, as is aforesaid, in the Husting of Plea of Land.

Item, Briefs of Exigent are demandable in the Husting, as well in the *Husting* of Common-Pleas, as in the *Husting* of Pleas of Land. *Of Exigents.*

But those Exigents that are demanded in the one *Husting*, shal not be demanded in the other Husting. And at the fifth *Husting*, the outlawries and veiniries shall be awarded in full Husting before the Mayor and Aldermen, by the mouth of their Recorder.

And also all Judgments that are given in Husting, after every *Husting* shall be enrolled, & sent to the Chamber of Guild-hall afore-said.

Item, It is to be understood, that all the amerciaments made at those *Hustings*, do appertaine to the Sheriffes of the City.

Item, The Aldermen of *London* are summoned to come to the husting, and they ought by usage *Of summoning the Aldermen to the Husting.*

Of exigents
Of ſummoning the Aldermen to the Huſting

of the ſaid City to be ſummoned by an Officer of the Sheriffes, ſitting upon a horſe of a 100.s. price at leaſt

A taile

And if it happen, that between Merchant and Merchant, or Citizen and Citizen, there be debate of Debt, and a tayle be ſhewed forth by the party, and ſuch tayle be denyed, the partie that bringeth the tayle ſhall make his proofe according to the Law Merchant but ſhall prove the ſame by Citizens or Merchants, or other good and loyall men, & not by villaines.

Of aſſize of Mordanceſter.

Item, The Aſſizes of *Mordanceſter* are held and determinable before the Sheriffs, and the Coroner of *London*, on the Saturdayes, from fourteene deyes to fourteene dayes at the Guild-hall: the proceſſe wherein is in this manner, *viz.*

He that will have ſuch aſſize, ſhall come in the Huſting, or in the congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of Guild-hall, any munday as it is ſaid in the aſſize of freſhforce & ſhall make

make a Bill containing the forme of assize of Mortdancestor, according to the case, and the Bill shall be enrolled,

And afterward the common Clerk shall make another Bill, containing the whole matter of the first Bill, making mention of the title of *Husting*, or of the day of the *Congregation* of the Mayor and Aldermen: and that Bill shall be sent to the *Sheriffes*, or to one of them to serve according to the custome. And which Bill shall be served by any *Sergeant*, or other Minister of the *Sheriffes*, *viz.*

The said Minister the Wednesday next after the livery of the Bill shall make his summons at the tenements demanded by witnesse of two Free-men of the Cittie, which ought to be at Guild hall the *Saturday* next ensuing, to array and summon the Jurors: and so afterwards against the *Saturday* from fourteene dayes to fourteene dayes at their wills and so may the tenants

sue

ſue if they will for their deliverance.

And the arraignments of the pannels of ſuch aſſizes ſhal be made by the Sheriffes & their Miniſters, or by the Mayor and Aldermen, if any of the parties ſhall come to demand upon reaſonable cauſe, in manner, as the uſe is in aſſizes of freſh force.

And in ſuch aſſizes of Mortdanceſtor, the parties may be eſſoyned as at the Common-law, and the tenants may vouch to warranty within the ſaid City, and alſo in a forraign County, if the Vouchee have no tenements within the City.

And if the tenants plead a Releaſe, bearing date in a forraign County, or other forreign matter that may not be tryed within the City, or that they vouch to warranty in a forraign County, him that hath nothing within the City: then at the ſuit of the party the Record ſhall be brought in the Court of our Lord the King by a writ delivered to the Sheriffes and Coroner, and there

there shall such forreign pleas and forreign voucher be tryed, and determined, and after sent back to the said Sheriffes and Coroner to goe forward and proceed, according to the custome of the City.

And continuance shall be made in such assizes upon the causes aforesaid, and upon other reasonable causes.

And when the Assizes shall be determined, & Judgment ought to be given, then the same Assizes shall be engrossed, and entred of record by the said *Sheriffes* and Coroner, and after sent to Guild hall, to remaine there of Record, in manner as the Assizes of fresh force ought to be.

A custome that free-men of the City of London may bequeath their tenements of which they were solely seized.

The City of *London*, is an ancient City of our Lord the King, that now is and of his Progenitors: In which City such a Custome is held, and whereof the time is not to the contrary, hath been held, that every Freeman of the aforesaid city, being solely

ſoly ſeized of any Lands or Tenements within the aforeſaid City by all the time aforeſaid might and may bequeath ſuch his Temements to any perſon or perſons it likes him beſt, as well ſecular, as religious, in fee-taile, or for terme of his life &c.

Item, Aſſizes of novell deſſeiſin called freſh force of lands and tenements, and rents, within the City of *London*, of deſſeiſins made within 40 weekes, are held and are determinable before the two Sheriffes, and the Coroner of the ſaid City in common every Saturday in Guild-hall, except certain times that the aſſizes may not be held for reaſonable cauſes: and therein the proceſſe in this manner, *viz.*

When any man is agrieved and diſſeiſed of his Freehold within the City, or Suburbs thereof: he ſhall come to any huſting held

at

at Guild-hall, or for want of the husting to the Chamber of Guild-hall, to the congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen any Munday, and there shall make a Bill, and the Bill shall be thus.

A. of *D.* complaines of intrusion against *C.* of *E.* of his free tenement, in such a Parish of *London*, or in such a Parish in the Suburbs of *London*.

And the same Bill shall be enrolled; and thereupon another Bill shall be made, containing the whole matter of the former Bill by the common Clerke of the City, making mention of the title of the husting or of the day of the Congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen.

And that Bill shall be delivered to the Sheriffe, or to one of them, to make processe, and doe right to the parties.

And then ought the Bill to be served the Wednesday next ensuing *viz.* The Sheriffes Officer to whom

the Bill is delivered, shall summon the tenant, or the tenants mentioned in the said Bill of assize, by the view of two Freemen of the City and that at the tenements where the disseisin is made, or at the tenements where out the Rent is supposed to be issuing, and it shall be said there to the tenants, that they keep their day at Guild-hall the Saturday then next ensuing at their perill: And the names of the two summoners shall be endorsed upon the Bill: and then the Plaintiffe may sue to array the assise, and summon the Jurors against that Saturday, or against other Saturdayes after, at his will.

And so may the tenants sue for their deliverance, if they will, and such summons shall be made the Fryday before the Saturday.

And the arraynments at the perils of the Jurors, shall be made by the Sheriffes or their Officers, or by the Mayor and Aldermen, if any of the parties upon a reasonable cause will

will pray the same.

And afterward the same assises shall be pleaded, and ruled for the most part also as it, otherwise at the common-law.

And if a Release, bearing date in a forraign County, Bastardy, or other forraign matter, which cannot be tryed within the said City, be pleaded in such assises; then the Plaintiffe may sue, to cause the Record to be brought to the Court of our Lord the King, to try the matter there as the case requires: and when the matter shall be determined in the Kings Court, all the processe shall be sent back to the said Sheriffes, and Coroner, or to their Successors, or to proceed forward, according to the custome of the City, in manner, as it hath been heretofore.

And it is to be understood, that there hath not been any discontinuance in such assises: neither is there any mention made in the Record, of the dayes between the

That no discontent is within the City of assizes, &c.

assize brought, and the day that the assize shall be taken, or Judgment given; if it be not for a necessary cause, or that such assizes be taken before the Sheriffes and Coroner as is aforesaid, and Judgment be thereof given: then shall such assizes determined, be entred of Record: and after shall be brought into the Chamber of Guildhall, to remaine there in the Treasury as of Record.

And it is to be understood, that a man may not enter into any tenements within the said City by force nor hold any tenements by force and armes in disturbance of the peace, &c.

Imprimis.

Of the Sheriff's Court. It is to be understood, that the Sheriffes holds the Courts of our Lord the King before them in the Guild-hall of *London*, and pleas of debt, of any summe whatsoever, and of all actions personals, at the suit of the parties.

And each of the said Sheriffes holds

holds his Court at Guildhall by himselfe severally, and that by vertue of the plaints and quarrels made before the one and the other of the same Sheriffes, as well in their Countors as at Guildhall according to the custome of the aforesaid City.

And every of the said Sheriffes use to hold by himself two generall Courts in the week, and every day for the deliverance of forraigners & strangers, if need be, if they be not let by Festivall dayes, or other reasonable causes. *Item.*

The Clarkes and Officers of the said Sheriffes presently upon the plaints made, use to award a capias, or other processe against the Defendants, by the testimonies of the Sergeants of the said Officer thereto deputed, as well in the said Countors, as at Guild-hall: and it is the use to award a capias in plain of Debt, Accompt, Covenant, and other Actions personall whatsoever, &c.

tion of debt. *Item.* Hee that is so arrested at the suite of the party for Debt, or other action personall, may finde Sureties in the said Courts, or elsewhere, before the Sheriffes, or their Clarkes thereto deputed, to come to the next Court at the said Guild-hall, holden before the same Sheriffe, before whom the plaint was made, upon this condition: that if the Defendant come not at the said next Court to keepe his day: then he shall be condemned in the debt mentioned in the plaint Saving the Plaintiffe, if he be present, or may well come in Court, shall be examined upon his Oath, what summe is cleerly due to him, and for what cause, more then which is found to be due by examination: the Plaintiffe shall recover nothing but his dammages which shall be judged by taxation of the Court, or by enquest, if need be.

And if the Defendant cannot be found, then shall the main per-

nors

nors be taken and charged for the Debt and the aforesaid Dammages.

Item. If there be a plaint of trespasse of battery, of goods taken, or other personall action, where a man ought to recover dammages, if the Defendant make default in such case after that he is arrested, and hath found sureties, as is aforesaid: then he shal be judged, as convicted, and the Plaintiffe shall declare by bill the cause of the suite, and the quantity of such dammages and such plaint.

Action of trespasse.

And thereupon an enquest of office shall be brought from the same place to taxe the dammages for the Plaintiffe.

And if the defendant be not to be found, the main Pernors shall be charged as afore.

And if the Court may be truly certified by the same Enquest, or by sufficient examination of the Plaintiffe, that the Defendant is not culpable in such case, the

Plaintiffe ſhall recover nothing, notwithſtanding the default, &c.

Item. When any ſuch main pernors be arreſted, and committed to priſon, becauſe the principals are not found: yet notwithſtanding whenſoever the principall may be found, and is under arreſt at the ſuit of the maine prenors, then the ſaid maine prenors ſhall be delivered.

If a man be arreſted in a plea of Accompt, and finde Sureties to come at his day, or if he do not plead to the iſſue, or plead in Judgment, and find Sureties to attend untill the ſuit be determined, according to the Cuſtome of the City: yet notwithſtanding at what houre that the principall Sureties will come into Court: then if the Sureties come, Auditors ſhall be aſſigned to take the Accompt in preſence of the Plaintiffe, and the main pernors.

And the Sureties, ſhall be demanded if they know any thing to ſay in diſcharge of the Accompt.

And

And if the Sureties will not come, then the Plaintiffe shall recover his arrearages, by examination and his Oath. And in the same manner it shall be, if the defendant be convict of Accompts by enquest,

Item. If a plaint be made against any Free-men, being sufficient, or against another sufficient man, and resident within the City: such a Defendant shall be summoned by any Sergeant of the Sheriffe to come to Guild-hall to answer to the party Plaintiffe at the Court of Denizens.

Of common Free-men of the City, and of those that be resiant in the same.

At which Court, if he make default, he shall be amerced, and the grand distresse shall be presently awarded by usage of the City: and it shall then be awarded, that the doores of the Defendant shall be fastned and enseated untill he shall come to answer to the party plaintiffe.

And at every Court of Denizens that he is demanded, and comes not, he shall lose his issues.

And

And if he breake the sequestration and that be testified in Court by the Sergeant: then it shall be awarded, that the *defend.* be arrested by his body. And if he pay a fine for the contempt and when he is so arrested he shall finde sufficient pledge to come then at the next Court, to answer to the party, upon a pain limited before the *capias* is awarded.

And if such a defend. make more delayes, and it be testified by the Sergeant, that the defendant like to escape away, or is not sufficient: then shall be awarded the capias to take his body, or to arrest, and take his goods.

And that after the Defendant hath accorded with the plaintiffe, there shall be a commandement, that the Defendants dore shall be opened, and the goods taken and of them to make return at the Court as of forreign attachment.

Item If any parties come and plead

to

to the Enquest. or in Judgment, then they shall be ordered according to the usages of the City, without any essoyne had in such personall actions before or after.

Challenges after default.

And although that such a Defendant that hath pleaded to an Enquest, make default after the Enquest be joyned: yet notwithstanding if he come afterwards when the Enquest shall be charged, he shall have his challenges to the Jurors, and shall give his evidences, notwithstanding the default.

Item. After the parties be at issue of enquiry, the same parties are not demandable before that the Enquest be summoned: but the Enquest may be summoned as well at the suit of the Defendant, as at the suit of the plaintiffe.

That when the Enquest is summoned, or returned in court, the Defendant is not demandable.

And it is to be understood, that in a plea of Debt, the Defendant may wage his law by usage of the said City that he oweth nothing to the plaintiffe, *viz.* If he be a man in the franchise within the City, or resiant

How a Freeman ought to wage his law with seven mens hands.

resiant within the same City with seven mens hands, whereof his own name to be one: And such Defendants may make their Law presently in Court, if they have men ready, or otherwise shall have day to wage the Law, the next Court holden.

How a forreigner ought to wage his law with 3 hands.

And if the Defendant be a Forreigner Stranger & not resiant in the City, he may wage and make his Law presently with three hands, his own name being one, that he oweth nothing to the plaintiffe, and so be quit.

This is neither law nor custome used at this day.

And if he have not two men ready to make an oath with him: then the defendant at the request of the plaintiffe, ought to go under the custody of a Sergeant of the Court to 6 Churches nearest to Guild-hall, and in the same Churches to swear that the oath which he took in Guild-hall was good And then the Defendant shall be brought back to Guild-hall and have his judgment to be quit, and

the

the plaintiffe shall be amerced. And in the same manner it shal be done in other actions personall, where the Law wager is allowed. And where women be in such cases impleaded and wage their Law, they may make their Law with men or women at their will.

That freeman ought to wage Law in a plea of trespas with 7 hands

Item, If a Freeman within the City be impleaded by way of tresspasse for goods taken, or for Battery, where no bloud is drawn, nor no wound apparent: and for other trespasse supposed to be don against the peace, such a Freeman so impleaded, may wage, and make his Law by the usage of the City, that he is not culpable with seven hands as is aforesaid.

Item, Actions of Debt or of Covenant are maintainable against Exec. and Admin. without especiality, and such Exec. and Administrat. by usage of the said City when they come to answer, they may have their Law by so many hands as the Court will award upon

upon these words, That they know nothing of the duty, nor of the contract, nor of the covenant, and that they think in their conscience that their Testator at his death, ought nothing to the Plaintiffe, nor had broken any Covenant: and by such manner be discharged.

And if a man be impleaded by plaint of Debt, for victuals dispended in the house of the Plaintiffe, or of rent of his houses, let called Fulfhire: in which cases the Defendant shal not have his Law, nor no protection in such cases hath beene allowed.

Item, Where a woman that hath a husband useth any Craft within the said City by her selfe only, wherewith her husband doth not meddle: such a woman shall be charged as a sole woman for all that which toucheth her said Craft.

And if the husband and the wife bee impleaded, in such a case, the wife shal plead as sole in a Court of Record, and shal have her Law and

and other advantages by way of plea, as a sole woman, and if she shal be condemned, she shal be put in prison, untill she hath made agreement. *Item*, The husband nor his goods, shall be in such a case charged nor impeached, &c.

Item, If a woman that hath a husband, as a woman sole hire any house or shop within the City, she shal be charged to pay the rent of the said house and shop, and shall be impleaded and parfued as a sole woman, by way of debt, if need be, notwithstanding that she was married at the time of the Lease, the lessor not knowing thereof. *A house hired by a woman sole*

Item, If a plaint of trespasse be made against a man and his wife for a trespasse, done by the wife solely, then the wife shall answer sole without her husband, if the husband come not, and shal have plea as a sole woman, and if she be attainted of trespasse, she shal be condemned, and committed to prison untill she hath made agreement. *Trespasse done by the wife.*

Item

Treſpaſs done to the wife.

Item, If a playnt of treſpaſſe be brought by the husband and the wife, of Battery done to the wife, in ſuch caſe the wife ſhal be received for her ſelfe, and her husband to purſue and recover damages againſt the defendant, although the husband be not preſent.

Action of debt

Item, where a plaint of debt brought againſt the husband, and the plaintiffe acknowledgeth that the husband made the contract with him by the hand, intervening and tranſaction of the defendants wife, then the ſame defendant ſhal have ayd of his wife, and ſhal have day, untill the next Court, to conſult with his wife: and the ſame day ſhal be given to the Plaintiffe &c.

Aid of the wife

How a man ſhall be termed a Freeman of London.

Item, When any defendant in plea of debt or other action perſonall, wageth his law as a Freeman of the City, and the plaintiffe demands how he is free, it behoveth that the defendant alleage, that he is free by redemption: and if he ſay

that

that he is free by redemption, the plaintiffe may cause that the defendant to shew his Record at the next Court. And if he faile of his Record, then he shall be attainted and adjudged convict in the cause. And if the defendant alleage that he is free by birth, the plaintiffe may say that he was not borne in the City & that shall be enquired by the Enquest taken in the said City, of such a place where the defendant will alleage that he was borne, and that issue is peremptory.

Of contribution by obligees

Item, where two or more are obliged with in the City by obligation of debt, and every of them in the whole sum: then if one of the obligees pay the whole, or he to whom the obligation is made, bringeth a suite in the same City, and recovers the debt against one of the obligees solely: then he that paid the debt or is so condemned may sue against the other obligees by playnt or det, jointly or severally to make contribution: so that

every one shal pay his part, according to the usage of the said City, saving reasonable answer to the parties.

Of forraigne attachments

Item, when a plaint of debt is brought before any of the said Sheriffs, and testimony is given by the Officer, that the defendant hath no sufficient within the said City, and it is alleaged, that the defendant hath goods and chattles, or debts in other hands, or in others keeping within the said City, and the plaintiffe prayeth that such goods and chattles may be arrested, and an extent may be made of the debts, then at the suite and suggestion of such plaintiffe, such goods and chattles shal be arrested whersoever they be found within the City, and an extent shall be made of the debts at the perill of the plaintiffe: and this done the plaintiffe shal pursue at four courts before the same Sheriffe before whom the plaint was affirmed, untill the defendant be four times demanded:

manded: And if the defendant come not at the fourth Court, and hath made four defaults, then shal the goods and chattles arested, be taken and delivered to the plaintiff. And if the goods amount not to the value of the debts, then the debts extended in the hands of the debtors shal be levied and delivered to the same plaintiffe in part of payment of the debt demanded.

And such arrests of goods and extents of the mony are called fo train attachments, according to the custome of the City: And thereupon the plaintiffe shall find sufficient surety to the Court by pledge, before that the livery thereof be made upon this condition, to make restitution to the defendant of all the goods and chattles so taken, or of the value of the same, and of such mony whereof he hath had execution, if so be that the defendant come within the yeare and the day next ensuing into the Court, and that he can discharge himselfe, and

justifie by law that he ought nothing to the plaintiffe, at the time in the plaint mentioned. And if the same defendant wil come within the yeare and the day, as is aforesaid, before execution, or after, and find surety to justifie himselfe, and plead with the plaintiffe then he shal have a *scire fac.* out of the same Record against the party, that hath had such execution, to warne him to come to the next Court, if he knowes any thing to say, why restitution should not be made in manner aforesaid.

And if he against whom the *scire fac.* is sued, be warned, and and make default, or that it be testified, that he hath nothing in the City: then he that made the *scire fac.* shal have restitution of all such goods and chattels so taken, or of the value thereof, and of all the monies which the party hath received by the foraigne attachment.

scire fac.

In the same manner he shal have restitution, if he can discharge himselfe

himselfe by way of plea. And in the same manner restitution shal be made, according to the rate of proportion, if the defendant can discharge himselfe by way of plea of parcell of the debt, although he cannot discharge himself by way of plea of the whole. And if the party that hath had such execution be not sufficient to make restitution in the manner aforesaid, then his pledges shal be charged.

And if he upon whom such forraigne attachment is made, come not within the yeare and the day to justifie himselfe, as is aforesaid, then he shal be barred for ever after.

And it is to wit, that having such foraigne attachment, if any other will come in Court of Record before the 4. default be recorded, or afore execution be sued, and be ready to prove that the goods arrested were his proper goods at the time of the arrest made, and yet are, and not his for whose goods they were arrested; and that that party for whose goods they were arrested

The proof in forraign attachment.

hath no property in the same goods nor any other whatsoever, but himselfe alone, to the value of a grote, then he shal have the proof, and shal answer in manner aforesaid, by himselfe, and shal have delivered unto him all such goods so arrested, or parcell thereof, according as he hath made the proof thereof.

Of the same

Item, Likewise a servant shal make proof of his Masters goods being in his custody, according to the discretion of the Court. And also if the defendant in such forraigne attachment come in Court at the 4. default recorded or before, he shal be received to pleade with the plaintiffe: And in the same manner shal be received if he come before execution sued; so that the plaintiffe be present in Court, or otherwise be warned. And in the same manner, in such forraigne attachment, those in whose hands any goods be arrested by suggestion of the plaintiffe. And

And those in whose hands any monies be extended may come in court of Record before the same Sheriff and be excused and discharged by their oath, that they have no such goods in their custody, and that they owed not a peny to such defendants at the time that the arrests and extents were so made, in their hands.

Item, where a man is impleaded before one of the Sheriffs of *London*, by plaint of debt & the plaintiffe sheweth forth an obligation, bearing date in *London* in proof of his debt, whether the said obligation be simple or endorsed, or by Indentures concerning the same in such case, by usage of the City, the defendant shal not be received to plead any acquittance or release of the plaintiffe, bearing date in a forraigne County, nor any payment made nor condition, nor other matter which may not be enquired and tried within the same City

Of forraigne matter pleaded out of the City.

And if the defendant in such a case plead any such accquitance, or releafe, or alleadge any payment, or other matter to be done in a forraigne County, out of the said City, to put the Court out of jurisdiction, and if that such a defendant wil not say any other matter, he shal be concluded for default of answering. But, if it happen that the endorsement of the obligation or the Indentures thereof made do make expresse mention of doing or performing any condition, or if other matter be alleaged by the defendant, then the Court shall surcease, and it shal be said to the plaintiffe, that he sue at the Common Law. And in the same manner is used a plaint of trespasse, and other actions personall of bargaines, and contracts made within the said City, and the defendant shal not be received to plead, nor alleage a matter out of the said City, if not such a matter that may be enquired of, and tried within the same City.

Item

Item, Where an obligation is produced, which beareth not date in any certaine place, and the plaintiffe in this court doth alledge that the said obligation was made in a certaine Parish within the City of *London*, and the defendant alleageth, that the same obligation was made in a certaine place out of the City, and be ready to averre the same, and therewithall doth plead a matter there, in avoidance of the said obligation. And the plaintiffe offereth to try by the Country, that the said obligation was made within the City of *London*, in manner, as to the Court, shal seeme good, in such case is used to take the enquest in *London*, and the Parish where the plaintiffe counted that the obligation was made, if the plaintiffe pray the same. And if it be found that the obligation was made in *London*, as the Plaintiffe hath proposed by his count, then shal the defendant be condemned in the debt and in the damma-

Of an obligation dated at a certaine place.

ges

ges to be taxed by the ſame Enqueſt.

Of a double obligation.

Item, where an obligation is made double by endorſement, or by Indentures, and the party bound is impleaded, and acknowledgeth the obligation, and the day of payment is incurred, as it may appeare by the ſame obligation; yet notwithſtanding the plaintiffe ought to recover but only the cleere debt which is behind, and that by the oath of the plaintiffe, or by the true information of his Attorney, if the plaintiffe be not preſent, and not the double debt contained within the ſaid obligation. And his dammages ſhal be taxed him by the Court, according to the time paſt by their diſcretion, or by the Enqueſt.

And although the defendant in ſuch a caſe, againſt ſuch a double obligation made, pleads that it was not his deed, or that he hath performed the dayes of payment contained in the ſaid endorſment, or

in

in the Indentures thereof made, or other like matter, and thereupon puts himselfe upon the Enquest, & it is found against the defendant by verdict of the Enquest: Yet the plaintiff shal recover nothing but that which is cleerly found due by the Enquest, *viz.* the single duty, and his dammages, taxed by the same Enquest. And if the obligation be single, which is shewed forth, and the party defendant doth acknowledg the obligation and the day be past, and the defendant alleageth that the plaintiff is payd parcell of the debt; then the plaintiffe at the request of the defendant shal be examined by his oath, how much mony is behind.

And in such a case, the plaintiff shal recover nothing over that which he wil swear is due and behind, and his damages shal be taxed by the Court. And if against such a single obligation made the Defendant plead that it is not his deed, and it be found that it is the

defendants

defendants deed, yet the plaintiffe ſhal recover nothing but what is found due by Enqueſt, and clearly behind, and his damages taxed by the ſame Enqueſt; and the defendant in ſuch a caſe ſhal be fined for denying his deed, and in other caſes ſhal be amerced.

Of an obligation upon certain conditions

Item, where an obligation is made of a certaine ſum upon certaine conditions to be performed by the endorſment, or by Indentures thereupon made, and thereupon a plaint is made, and the parties be at traverſe, and at iſſue upon ſome eſpeciall condition broken and it is found by the enqueſt upon the parties own ſhewing againſt the defendant, which is ſo bound and that hee hath broken that condition; yet the plaintiffe ſhal not recover the whole obligation, but he ſhal recover the damages which he hath ſuſtained, by reaſon of the condition broken: and the damages ſhal be taxed by the ſame Enqueſt, and the obligation ſhal

be

be ſaved, for the ſaving of the other conditions hereafter. But ſome make a queſtion of this cuſtom.

Item, If an obligation of debt be ſhewed forth, and the defendant alleadgeth that he hath an acquittance or Indenture, or other things enſealed by the plaintiffe, the which may ſtand him in ſtead, and be a diſcharge againſt the plaintiffe, if he had them ready in hand, and ſay further, that the miniments are in a forrsigne County and out of the City, and be ready to make oath thereof; then the ſame defendant after his oath made ſhal have a day aſſigned by the Court to have his ſaid miniments enſealed at a certain Court after, according to the diſtance of the place, and thereupon ſhal finde pledge at his perill, to come at his ſaid day, and bring the ſame deed,

Of acquittances and other evidences alleaged to be in forraigne parts

And if he make default at the day, or if he faile of that which he alleaged, then he ſhal be condemned

ned in the said obligation, and damages shal be taxed by the Court, saving that the Plaintiffe, or his Attorney, shal be examined of the duty.

Of fugitives. *Item*, If a plaint of debt be made against a Freeman and resiant within the City, or by the Law of the City, hath a summons, because of the Franchise, if the plaintiffe come to the Sheriffe and bring with him six or four Freemen and credible of the said City, that wil testifie, that the defendant is flying away, and that he wil withdraw and absent himselfe; then the said Sheriffe upon their testimony, may arrest the said defendant by his body or goods, as of a Forraigner, &c.

Item, The Sheriffs may hold before them pleas, of taking personal things, instead of a Replegiate, and avowry may be made, and return awarded to such pleas as in the Husting, if the cause touch not Freetenants: And such a suit is called (a) *de placito captionis & detentionis catallorum*

A plea of taking and detaining of goods

catallorum, and pledges shal be found to make return of the goods or of the value, as in a Replegiate.

Item, It is the usage of such actions personally before the Sheriffes that at the first day when the parties appear, and the plaintiffe hath counted against the defendant, the same defend. shal answer the same day without having any day given him to emparle: And in the same manner, if the defendant pleades any plea or matter alledged against the plaintiff, the plaintiff shal presently reply without having a daies respite to emparle, without the assent of the parties.

The defendant shall answer & the plaintiffe very presently.

Item, If some customes or usages are pleaded or alleged in the Sheriffes Courts, whereof the Sheriffes nor their Ministers be fully informed: then such customes and usages shal be discussed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and that before Judgment thereof rendred.

What customs shall be discussed by the Mayor & Aldermen.

And it is to be understood, that no adjornment is made in the Sheriffs

riffes Courts, nor any day given by pre-appointment, but only that the parties ſhould keep their day at the next generall Court, if it be not upon ſome ſpeciall cauſe.

Of actions of debt.

Item, Actions of debt are maintainable by uſage of the ſimple grants and aſſignments, and of pledges, and of a covenant ſimply without ſpecialty.

Of Tailles enſealed

Item, A Taile of debt enſealed by the uſage of the ſaid City, is as ſtrong as an obligation: and when a plaint of debt is made, and ſuch a Taile enſealed ſhewed forth in proofe of the debt, the defendant ſhal not have his law that he oweth nothing, nor any other matter, no more then againſt an obligation. He may wel ſay, that the day of payment is other then the Plantiff counts.

Of taking Recognizances

Item, the Sheriffs of *London* uſe, and each of them by himſelfe, to take Recognizances of debt in their

their Courts, of what sum soever: And if the day of payment be past, and the mony not payd, then at the suite of him, to whom the Recognizance was made, if he be a Denizen, all the goods and chattels of the Recognizor found within the City, shal be taken and delivered to the party, to the value that the debt, contained in the said Recognizance, amounteth to, without extending any land of the Recognizor. And if the yeare be past, then a *scire fac.* shal be sued against the Recognizor to come in, if he knoweth any thing to say, wherefore execution shal not be made of his goods, as is aforesaid: the which Recognizance shal be entered in the Sheriffes paper.

Safe custody of prisoners.

Item, The Sheriffs may hold by usage what prisoners soever before them condemned or committed to their custody, as well in their houses, where they are then dwelling, as in common Goales,

which they are alwaies to hold in ward, and not to goe at large out of their houſes, or the aforeſaid Countors.

Of plaints betweene Merchants, and Merchants.

Item, In plaints of debt and accompts, and other perſonal contracts betweene Merchants and Merchants, if the plaintiffes counts that the defendant at any Merchandizing Village or in a place merchantable within the Realme did bargaine for, and buy of the ſame plaintiffe ſome merchandiſes, or received his mony to pay and deliver unto him, or to render account in any place within the ſaid City. And if the parties be at iſſues, and plead to iſſue of Enqueſt, then ſhal the enqueſt be taken of the people of the ſaid City, and of the merchandizing towne, where the contract is ſuppoſed, to this intent, that ſuch merchants, may have notice of the ſame contract.

Note this well.

Iewes. The Sheriffes of *London* of the same have alwaies vsed to hold pleas before them betweene what merchants soever, where both parties are Merchants of all bargaines and personall contracts, which concerning merchandize made beyond Sea, at the merchandizing town or place merchandizable, where the bargaines and contracts are made by expresse words upon payment, or delivery, of the merchandize, or to render account within the said City of *London*. And in such a case if the parties discend to an issue of Enquest, then shal the Enquest be taken of men remayning within the same City, *viz.* of Merchants travelling that vse to passe over the Sea, which best may have knowledge of the aforesaid bargaines and contracts.

And if any forraigne Merchant and Alien be party to the plea, and such enquest be to be taken,

...ich with-
...aw them
...ves out of
...e City.

then the Merchant Alien shall have the moity of the Enquest of his own Country men, &c.

Item, If a plaint of debt be made, and it is testified by the Minister that the defendant is not resiant within the City, that he hath absented himself and carryed away his goods. And it is testified, that he hath lands or tenements within the City, then at the pursuit of the plaintiffe, the plaintiffe ought to hold them by the same extent, untill he be satisfied of his money due unto him, finding sureties to uphold the tenements conveniently, and also to repay the defendant the money received in the mean time, if it be so that the same defendant come in Court of Record within a yeare and a day after the delivery made, and can discharge himself, that he oweth nothing to the plaintiffe.

*Examinati-
n in a plea
personall.*

Item, The Sheriffes use to examine the parties in all actions personall depending before them, if

any

any of the parties desire the same, and to proceed to judgment, according as it is found by examination.

Item, Where any personall action is depending before either of the said Sheriffes, and some matter is alledged by the defendant in barre of the action, or a thing materiall to delay the plaintiffe. And if the plaintiffe puts himself upon the oath of the defendant peremptorily, that the plea or the exception given by the same defendant is not true, then the said defendant if he be in Court, or if he be reliant within the City, & that he may conveniently come, by the discretion of the Court, then he shall make his oath, that his plea or exception that he hath given is good & true. And if he come and refuse to make such an oath, then he shall be held as convict in the cause, and thereupon the plaintiffe shall recover that which lyeth in demand, according as it may be found by examination

Of the same

of the plaintiffe, or by enquest of office, if need be. And if he make the oath, the plaintiffe shall be outed of his suit or action, if he for his part will not swear that the suite or other matter alledged by him is not good and true

And if such an oath be required of the plaintiffe, and the plaintiffe take the oath, he shall recover by the same oath if the exception be materiall, and so are such oaths peremptory, of the one part, and of the other, according to the matter of the Exceptions.

Of default after mayntprise.

Item, If a man be arrested by a plaint of debt, or by other personall action, and find surety to be ready at the next Court, before the Sheriffes to answer to the Party: At which Court although the defendant be demanded in convenient time, to come and save his maynprise and he make default, and the default be recorded, yet if the same defendant come, sitting the same Court, he shall be received to plead,

plead, saving that in such a case he shall lose the advantage of his Law-wager, although he might have had his law, if he had come in time.

Of amending Bills.

Item, Where parties appeare in the Sheriffes Court, the usage is that the Plaintiffes may amend their plaints, and their Bills, before that the said parties be at issue, or plead to judgment in Court of Record.

Action of account.

Item, In an action of account before the Sheriffes, the plaintiffe by usage of the City may not count that the defendant was his Bayliffe in any case, but Receiver of his money, or of his goods.

Item, An action of account is maintainable by usage against a woman sole, and against Infants within age, if they be Merchants, or if they keepe common shops of trade, or of Merchandize. And actions of debt in the same manner of that which toucheth their trade, or their merchandizes.

Of plaints removed out of the Shrieffes courts.

Item, Where pleas are depending before the Sheriffs, the usage is alwayes that the Mayor of *London*, that is for the time, may send to the Sheriffes to cause the complaint and the processe to be brought before him and their Aldermen, to determine and discusse the same complaint before them, or to send back the said complaint before the same Sheriffes, further to proceed in the said processe, according to that which the Mayor and Aldermen shall see fitting to be done, and to command the Sheriffes to surcease at their wills.

Where the debtor shall be arrested before the day conteined in the obligatio of fugitives.

Item, When a debtor is bound within the said city by obligation in a certain summe, to pay at a certaine day to come, the which debtor was held sufficient at the time when he was bound, and after is become fugitive, or not sufficient, then if the creditor come before the Mayor and Sheriffes of the said City, making such a suggestion and hath with him six or foure credible men

men of the same City, that will truly testifie that the debtor will withdraw, and convey his goods out of the City, or that he is not sufficient to make payment, then the Mayor, or one of the Sheriffs, before whom the suggestion is made, useth to arrest the debtor, although the day contained within the obligation be not yet come, and to keepe the same debtor in prison, untill the day of payment be come, or otherwise, that he shall find pledges to attend at the same day, and so to arrest for Housbire before the day, if the tenant be fugitive. *Housbire.*

Item, If a Freeman of the City find his debtor suddenly within the same City, which debtor hath absented himself before, or that he be fugitive, and the which debtor will escape away, before that the creditor can have an officer, the usage is in such a case that the Freeman himselfe, with ayd of his neighbors without other officer, may arrest *To arrest a debtor without a sergeant.*

rest his debtor, and carry him to the office of one of the Sheriffes, and there make his suit, as the law requires, &c.

Of merciments.

Item, Touching the amerciaments taken upon the plaints in the Courts of the Sheriffes, it is used, if the demand be of 40. s. or under, to take 4. d. and if they passe 40. s. the usage is to take 12. d. for the amerciament.

Of Landlords.

Item, If a lessee within the City be fugitive, or absent himself, whereby his goods within the house be arrested, yet the lessor called the Landlord, shall be served before all others for the rent of the house, being behind by two years, and for so much money, goods shall be left within the said house, to the use of the said Landlord.

Of giving warning to the Landlord.

And although that such a Farmer within the said City commit Fellony, or other contempt, for which his goods and chattels are arrestable, and subject to forfeiture, yet the lessor by usage of the City

City shall be paid for his rent behind, by two yeares; as is aforesaid, of the goods found within the same house.

Item, Where there be tenants within the City holding at will, and will go out of their houses, and surrender the same up, they shall give warning to the lessor before their departure, *viz.* of the houses that they have to farme for 40 s. rent, and under, they shall give warning by a quarter of a year before the departure, at the perill of the tenant. *Warning to the Tenant.*

And in the same manner, warning shal be given to the tenant, if the lessor will put out the tenant, &c. *Of Execution at the choise of the Plaintiff.*

Item, When a man is condemned at the parties suit in debt, or in damma ges before the Sheriffes, the party that hath so recovered may make choyce to have the body of him which is condemned, committed to prison, untill he hath made an agreement, or to have of his goods, at his perill.

Item,

Of Maynpernors, and Attorneys received in the Counters.

Item, The pledges and Maynpernors, and Attornies taken and received within the Sheriffs Countors, and other proceſſe there made, are held to be of record, as well as at the Courts holden within Guildhall.

Of Attornies.

Item, Every Alderman of *London*, may by uſage, record Attornies in pleas, depending in the Sheriffes Courts, and elſe-where in the Huſtings, and in the Chamber.

Of day given to the Enqueſt.

Item, When an Enqueſt between parties is joyned, and ſworn before the Sheriffes in pleas perſonall, if the parties will agree, the Court by uſage may give day to the Enqueſt, to adviſe themſelves of their verdict, untill ſome day enſuing, in manner as the parties may accord, and that at the perill of the plaintiffe, if any Juror dye, or any other caſe happen in the meane time.

The amerciaments of Jurors.

Item, The Jurors which are ſummoned in an Enqueſt, are not to be amerced, although they

ey make default above 3. d. but they tarry long, and will not come, the Sheriffes by uſage may ſhut up their doors, and conſtrain them to come.

Item, The Enqueſts of office which are taken by the Sheriffe to enquire of frayes and batteries made againſt the Peace, are not traverſable by new Enqueſt by plege, but at the parties ſuit, every party ſhall make his anſwer, notwithſtanding the Enqueſt of office. *Enqueſt of Office.*

Item, It is to be underſtood, that there be other points and uſages touching the Sheriffs Court whereof a man cannot have remembrance of all, &c.

Item, That all generall Attornies made and received within the Countors of the Sheriffes of *London*, are held to be upon record, as well as if they were taken at the Courts held at Guild-hall. And ſuch Attornies are and ought to be entred in the grand paper of the aforeſaid Sheriffes, *Of generall Attornies.*

Sheriffes, for the fee thereof du
fee.

Item, That none shall offer an
injury, in deed nor word to th
Sergeants, or to the Bayliffes of th
said City, nor that none disturb
them in doing execution of judg
ments, attaches, distresses, or othe
things which pertaine to Bayliffes
or Sergeants to doe, and which ar
commanded them, upon pain o
imprisonment, and to make ra
some, according as the custom
willeth to be done.

Custome for Citizens to buy and sell in publicks & open places.

Whereupon, as to the taking o
the said salt the action lyeth, be
for that the City of *London*, is a
ancient City of the King of *Engla*
that now is. And that in the sai
City there is held, and time out o
mind, whereof the memory o
man is not to the contrary,
hath been holden a common Mar
ket every holyday, as well for
the Citizens of the said City, as
for all other men whomsoever,
to buy and to sell all, and all
manner

manner of things and merchandizes, in all publicke and open places within the City, and the suburbs and Liberties of the same: so that one of the contrariours be a Freeman of the said City of *London*. And the said defendant saith, that as to the trespasse, when &c. *A. B.* was possessed of the said salt, and he so being of the said salt possessed, &c. that is to say, on the 20. day *March*, &c. in the fifth yeare of the King that now is, being a holyday, the said *A. B.* in one open place, *viz.* in an open shop of the defendants, scituate in the parish of St. &c. *London*, aforesaid, of the said City of *London*, openly did sell to the aforesaid defendant, the aforesaid salt, and the cover thereof for 10 l. which the said defendant to the said *A. B.* then there did pay. By reason whereof, the said defendant in the time and place where the trespasse is supposed to be

done,

done, &c. the said Salt of his Cover then and there took, and carryed the same away, as lawfull it was, &c. which said taking and carrying away of the said Salt and Cover are the same taking and carrying away of the said Salt and Cover, whereof the said plaintiffe, &c. And the said plaintiffe by his aforesaid Attorney cometh and requireth, according to the customs of the said City of *London*, how the said defendant is a Free man of the said City.

And the said defendant, by his Attorney aforesaid, saith, that by his Apprentishipp, that the Twentieth day of *May*, in the seventeenth Yeare of the Raigne of King *H.* 8. He by the Name of *Thomas Barns* of *Dale* in the County of *Leicester*, Husband. was Apprentice unto *John Ward* Citizen, Alderman and Grocer of *London*, and in his Apprentishipp, stood according

to

to the cuſtome of the ſaid City, and admitted into the liberty of the ſaid City, and ſworne in the time of *Iohn Rudſton*, then Mayor of the ſaid City, and *Iohn Huſſe*, then Chamberlaine thereto and entred in the booke, which is ſigned with the letter *M.* of the buyings and admiſſions of Freemen asof Record before the ſaid Chamberlaine fully appeareth.

Moreover, that the ſaid Defendant will verifie, that the ſaid *Iohn Batemanſon*, in the narration and plaint aforeſaid nominated, and the ſaid I. *B.* in the ſaid Record, before the ſaid I. *H.* Chamberlaine nominated, are one and the ſame perſon, and not divers, and as wel by the name of I. *B.* as by the name of I. *B.* alwaies hitherto knowne & called, and ſo he ſaith, &c.

And the ſaid Defendant ſaith that he is a Freeman of the ſaid City of *London*, by his Apprentice-ſhip, according to the cuſtome.

All and every which matters,

he the said defendant is ready to verifie, as the Court, &c. and demandeth that if the aforesaid defendant, &c.

The King to his well-beloved, and faithfull William Merre Adam *of* Shopenhange *and to* Walter *of* Padenham, *assigned for the assessing of the tallage, or customes, within Our Cities, Burroughes, and Demesnes, within the County of* Oxon, *greeting.*

OUR Citizens and Merchants of Our City of *London*, have shewed to us.

That whereas some of them have used to be brought divers their goods and merchandizes from *London* unto *Henley*, in the County aforesaid, there to be sold upon Market dayes, and with them to trade from week to week.

And that some of them buy divers Goods and Merchandizes in

In the white book the 3. part of the 3. booke fol. 50.

the parts there adjoyning, to be brought to *London*, for their profit to be made thereby.

And they hier little houses and places in the said towne of *Henley*, from terme, to terme, as well for the aforesaid goods and Merchandizes brought thither to be laid up untill they may conveniently sel the same.

As also, for the aforesaid goods and merchandizes brought there in the said parts, to be laid up untill conveniently they may carry the same from thence.

And any certaine houses, or Lands, or Tenements there they have not; neither make they any abode in the same place; neither are they in Scot and Lot with the men of the same towne.

Yea, nevertheless, Ye by occasion of such their houses, places, and goods, and their merchandize, so put in the same doe thereupon very unjustly distreine them the said Citizens and Merchants to pay

Tallage

Tallage for Cuſtome, as if they had their Houſes, and Lands, and tenemants, and made their continuall abode, or were in Scot and Lot with the ſaid men; to the great damage and burden of the ſaid Cityzens and Merchants.

And becauſe it is not agreeable to Right, that Our ſaid Citizens and Merchants in the ſaid caſe ſhould be taxed with the men aforeſaid, eſpecially ſeeing that they may freely exercize their Merchandizes throughout all Our Kingdom, &c. are taxed for their Merchandizes in Our City aforeſaid, with their fellow Citizens there, as often as any tallage (or cuſtome) ſhall happen to be aſſeſſed upon the commonality of that City.

We command you, that you do not aſſeſſe them our ſaid Merchants and Citizens, with the men aforeſaid, in the caſe aforeſaid. But that you ſuffer them in this behalf, to be in peace ſo long, notwithſtanding

as

as there ſhall not be other cauſe, wherefore they ought to be ſeized there.

Witneſſe my Selfe at Weſtminſter, *the* XIII *Day of* February, *in the* VI. *Yeare of Our Reigne.*

In the ſame booke the 4. part fol. 6. B. ſide. For driving of Carts.

Item, That no Carter within the Franchize drive his Cart any faſter when it is empty, then when it is laden, for eſchewing of divers perills and grievances, upon paine of forty Pence to the Chamber, and his body to priſon at the will of the Mayor.

In the ſame booke the 4. part, fol. 6. B. ſide

Item, For that the courſe of water of Thames, which wholy appertaineth to the City, is greatly diſturbed by the purpreſture of the keyes, and other adjeſments made in the ſaid water, to the great perill and damage of the whole City.

And for the eſchewing of greater per'ls and damages in time to come, It

it ordayned by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent of the Commons, That hereafter no purpresture shall be made by the making of Keyes, nor in any other manner upon the water of Thames, without view of the Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons, and unlesse their opinions and Judgments be, that such purpresture will not be unto the danger or hinderance of the City.

A

A TABLE OF Sundry Offices and Rooms in the City of *London*, within the Lord Mayors guift.

Alvegers, Searchers, and Sealers of Woollen Cloath.
Attorny ſhip in the Sheriffs Court.
Baker of the Bridge-houſe.
Bayliffe of the hundred of Oſalſton.
Baliwick of Southwark.
Beadelſhip of the Court of Requeſt.
Bell man.
Clarkſhip of the Lord Mayors Court
Clarkſhip of the Papers.
Clarkeſhip of the Chamber.
Clarkeſhip of the Counters.
Clarkeſhip of the Bridghouſe.
Clarkeſhips of the works and Reparationſtuffe.
Clarkeſhips of the Court of Requeſt.
Clarkeſhip of the Commiſſioners for the

the enlargement of Prisoners in execution in the Counters.
Clarke of Bridwell.
Clarkeship of Blackwell Hall.
Clarkeship of the Commissioners for inlargement of Prisoners in the Kings Bench.
Common Sarientship.
Common Pleaders.
Common Hunt.
Common Cryers.
Common Controler.
Comptroler of the Chamber.
Collector of Scavage.
Collectors of Wheeleadge on London Bridg.
Conduit at Dowgate drawing Water Forrintaker.
Gauger of Wines and Oyle.
Keeper of Blackwell Hall.
Keeper of the Storehouse in Blackwell Hall.
Keeper of Worsted Hall.
Keeper of Bay Hall.
Keeper of the Conduit at Newgate
Keeper-ship of Ludgate.
Keeper-ship of Newgate.

Keeper

Keeper ſhip of the Counters.
Keeper of the Counters in South-wark.
Keeper of Bothlen.
Keeper of the Seſſions houſe.
Keeper cleane of the Market and Market houſe in Newgate Mar-ketand Collectors of duties there.
Keeper of the New-buriall place.
Keepers of the Wood and Coles for the poor in ſeverall places
Meaſurage of Silks, Cloth & Linnen
Meate Weighers.
Meaſurage of Cottons.
Meſurage of Bayes.
Packer ſhip.
Prothonotoriſhip.
Porterſhip of Blackwell Hall.
Porterſhip of the Bridg houſe.
Remembrancer.
Renter-ſhip of the Bridge houſe.
Renter-ſhip of Finſbury.
Sword bearer,
Second biriſhip.
Solicytor ſhip.
3 *Sergeant Carvers.*
3 *Sergeants of the Chamber:*

Sergeant

Sergeant of the Channel.
Stewardſhip of Sonth wark.
Stewardſhip of Finsbury.
Towne Clarke ſhip.
Under Sherifewick.
Under Water Bayley.
Weigher of Raw ſilkes.
Water Bayly.
2 *Yeomen of the* Chamber.
4 *Yeomen of the Water-ſide.*
Yeomen of the Channell.
6 *Young men.*

PROFITS

PROFITS TO

Be received by the Lord Mayor yearly, and other Profits arising otherwise.

Scavage.

IT appeareth by severall Acts of Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, one taken *Anno* 4. *E.* 4. another taken, *Anno* 6. *E.* 4. by an Act of Parliament. 19. *H.* 7. *Cap.* 8. and by other Acts of Court, and by continuall usage, that the Moity of the Profits, of the Office of Collection of Scavage, is due to the Lord Mayor.

Measurage of Linnen Cloth and Silke.

Item, There is yearly due, and paid to the Lord Maior of the Profits

fits of the Officers of Measurage of Linnen Cloth and Silk which is collected by vertue of an Act of common-Councell, made *An.* 4. 5. *P. M.* — l. l.

Item, By vertue of an Act of Common-Councell, made *Anno* 4. 5. *Pet.* M. and of Orders of Court, *Anno* 4. 5. *Pet.* M. there is to be paid to the Lord Mayor, toward the Feast kept at Guild-hall. — l. l.

Item, There is paid yearly out of the Chamber, in respect of Wax-herrings, and Sturgion, which was wont to be yeilded to him by the Marchants of the Still-yard. — l. s. d. 5. 5. 8.

Wines.

Item, Paid by the Chamberlain yearly, in respect of 4 Tons of Wine, sometimes allowed to the Lord Maior, to cause his right of making six Free-men in his yeare. — 80. l.

Major Sheriffes.

Presenting Mr. Sheriffe at the Exchequer. — 18. 16. 8. d.

Packer yearly, *per annum*. — 100. *marks*.

Cole-

Cole-Meators.

Cole-Meators yearly, 10. *l.* a piece, and since this rate appointed, these places yeeld a greater sum. } 7 *eild. per annum*, 80. *l.* a *piece* 3. *per an* 10. *l. a piece.* 3.

The two last of the Ancientest, are to be disposed for the Profit of the chamber.

Gawning.

Gawning, besides the Rent to the Chamber.

The Escheatership for *London*.

The Escheatership for *Southwark*.

The profit of the office of the Cockets.

Reversion of five offices to be granted yearly at the request of the Lord Mayor to have one of them which shall first fall, or of foure; & the Clarkship of the Lord Mayors Court, apart by it self, to be granted to one of the Under-clarks, serving in the same Court, after he shall have served there seven years.

The

The Clarkship of the Court of Conscience to be granted to the under-clark of the Lord Mayors Court. } 180.

FINIS.

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